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AN
EXHIBITION
COMMEMORATING THE CENTENARY
OF THE DEATH OF
DR. EDWARD JENNER.



WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM.

February, 1923.

EDWARD JENNER, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

BORN MAY 17, 1749. DIED JANUARY 26, 1823.

Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was born at the old vicarage at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, of which place his father was the vicar. At the age of thirteen he decided to follow the profession of medicine, and served a term of six years apprenticeship at Sodbury, Bristol.

On attaining the age of twenty-one he came to London, and entered as house-pupil with the famous surgeon, John Hunter, with whose family he resided for two years. Leaving London, he returned to Berkeley and started practice. Shortly after he took up the study of cowpox, and investigated the tradition, which had existed in pastoral districts from time immemorial, that milkers who had suffered from cowpox were immune from smallpox.

Deeply interested in the subject, Jenner began his first investigations with experiments on swinepox, which he believed to be of similar origin to common variolus.

In 1790 he inoculated his son Edward, then about 18 months old, with swinepox matter, and a few months later re-inoculated him, and noticed that the child showed no signs of indisposition afterwards. This result led him to make his historic experiment, and on May 14th, 1796, he took some matter from a pustule on a dairymaid's hand, who was suffering from cowpox, and inoculated James Phipps, a healthy boy eight years of age. On July 1st he inoculated him with variolus lymph from a case of small-pox, and found that the boy did not contract the disease.

Thus Jenner made his great discovery, and communicated the results in a paper which he had printed in June, 1798, entitled: "Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variola Vaccine, a disease discovered in some of the western counties in England, particularly in Gloucestershire, and known by the name of The Cowpox."

The MS. of this pamphlet will be found in case No. 186.

In 1802 Parliament granted him £10,000, and a second grant of £20,000 was made to him in 1806.

The recognition and value of Jenner's discovery, which spread throughout the world, and been the means of saving innumerable lives, is enshrined in history.

On January 25, 1823, Jenner was seized with an attack of apoplexy and paralysis of the right side while sitting in his favourite chair, and passed away on the following morning, January 26, 1823.

His name, like that of Pasteur and Lister, will ever be remembered as the founder of an epoch in preventive medicine which has proved of the greatest benefit to mankind.

On the screen at the north end of the Hall are two portraits of Edward Jenner, one representing him when he was about forty-five, and the other when he was sixty-five years of age. On the right is a portrait of Mrs. Edward Jenner before her marriage, attributed to Sir Peter Lely; also a portrait of Jenner's sister, and several other portraits of Edward Jenner painted during his lifetime.

Below is an Address presented to Jenner by the President and Members of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital, dated February 25, 1802, bearing signatures of over one hundred distinguished members of the Society at that period. Here also is the Freedom of the City of Dublin, presented to him on October 19, 1804.

On the left wing of the screen is a picture representing "Jenner inoculating his eldest son, at the age of eighteen months, with swinepox matter," and above, "Jenner performing his first Vaccination on James Phipps," May 14, 1796. Below is the "Freedom of the City of London," presented to Jenner at the Guildhall on August 11, 1803. Here also are water-colour drawings of the old vicarage at Berkeley, where Edward Jenner was born, and a portrait of his father, the Rev. Stephen Jenner.

On the right wing of screen are several other small portraits of Jenner, and the Diploma presented to him by the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A., on August 31, 1803. Here also is the Diploma presented to him by the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, on March 9, 1802, and other diplomas and certificates.

In front of the screen is **JENNER'S FAVOURITE CHAIR**, in which he was seated when taken with his fatal seizure on January 25, 1823.

On the left is the horn of the cow from which Jenner took his first lymph, lent by the Royal College of Physicians, which was given by him in 1813 to Sir John W. Fisher. On the right is the gold and enamelled snuff-box presented to Edward Jenner, together with the Freedom of the City of London; lent by the Society of Apothecaries.

In the centre is the bronze statue, entitled "Vaccination," by Giulio Monteverde.

In case 318 are various personal relics of Edward Jenner, including his cane, seal, snuff-box, some of the original vaccine points cut from quills, which were used by him, and a collection of lancets and scarifiers with steel, ivory and gold blades used in his experiments; also two cases of lancets which belonged to Jenner lent by Dr. Renner. Among other personal relics is a gold memorial ring given to Robert Stephen Davis (the son of Dr. Jenner's sister Anne) by Edward Jenner, in memory of his wife, who died in 1815; lent by Edward Jenner Davis, Esq.; two medals presented to Jenner by Dr. Sacco, the introducer of vaccine into Italy; also a set of pocket scales lent by the Royal Society of Medicine, and Jenner's cupping-glass.

Case 186 contains some interesting Jenner documents, and includes the first and original MS. of his "Inquiry," dated 1797; his pocket prescription book and patients' visiting book; the letter written by him to Mrs. Black, informing her that Parliament had granted him the sum of £20,000; the first edition of the "Inquiry," printed in 1798, and a diary written by his father from 1729 to 1751.

Here also is an original draft of Jenner's will; a copy of his work on the Vaccination Pustule presented in 1806, and inscribed "To Mrs. Kingscote" in Jenner's holograph; also copies of his works on "Variolus Contagion," inscribed "To Dr. Baron," his biographer; together with two miniatures on ivory of vaccine pustules from the seventh to the ninth day, painted for Jenner by a French miniature painter.

In case 251 is exhibited the original water-colour drawings by Kirkland, showing vaccine and variolation day by day, together with an interesting collection of Jenner's pamphlets and writings, lent by Dr. G. W. Collins.

Case 315 contains several autograph letters written by Jenner from 1815 to 1819, lent by Dr. H. Moses, and a copy of Anstey's "Ode to Jenner," lent by Dr. Reece; a copy of the second edition of the "Inquiry," published 1800, lent by H. C. M. Brett, Esq., F.R.C.S., also a circular giving directions for using vaccine lymph, signed by Jenner, lent by Dr. Loane.

In Case 328 is a collection of medals struck in connection with vaccination, and in commemoration of Jenner's discovery, in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany, including a replica of a medallion commemorating Queen Elizabeth's recovery from smallpox.

In Case 69 is exhibited a collection of books on inoculation and vaccination printed in Great Britain, France and Italy, most of which have been lent by Dr. McVail. In the lower part of the case is exhibited Jenner's medicine chest, a cabinet for drugs used by him in his consulting room at Berkeley, and a copying press,

On screen A is a series of pen and water-colour drawings, depicting scenes in the life and history of Jenner, drawn by Stephen Jenner, his great-nephew, lent by A. M. Wells, Esq., a water-colour drawing of the cottage in which Jenner vaccinated and attended the boy Phipps, lent by G. Fisher, Esq., a certificate of Jenner's attendance at a course of lectures on Anatomy, signed by William Hunter, May 15, 1772, and a certificate of his attendance at a course of lectures on midwifery, signed by W. Osborne and Thomas Denman, December 4, 1772, a picture of Chantry Cottage, Berkeley, where Jenner practised, and a diploma presented to him by the Royal Humane Society of London, September 14, 1803, two silhouettes of Jenner and other original drawings and portraits of him from life, also a portrait of De la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, who introduced vaccination into France,

On screen B are letters from Jenner to Davids of Rotterdam, who introduced vaccination into Holland, including a letter dated September 22, 1805, from Jenner to Davids asking him to send an account of the progress of vaccination in the Netherlands, and another to Davids enclosing vaccine matter, with instructions for its use, lent by Mrs. Henlé, a granddaughter of Dr. Davids; three letters in the holograph of Jenner lent by Dr. Renner, and a selection of letters and prescriptions written by Jenner from 1803 to 1815.

On this screen is also a collection of English and French caricatures, for Vaccination and Anti-vaccination propaganda: "The New Inoculation," an original water-colour drawing by James Gilray, lent by Dr. Renner; and a coloured mezzotint of Edward Jenner by Scriven, engraved by Smith, lent by Mrs. Elliott. On the screens and in the cases are many other objects, photographs, engravings and drawings, of interest connected with the discovery of Vaccination, each of which bears a label.

